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tory realism of Dr. Radosavljevich, we should not be justified in asserting that a difference in type had taken place, for both statures, 5 feet 3 in. and 5 feet 6 in. fall within our category of shortness. As a matter of fact, it depends entirely on the statistical comparison of foreign-born and American-born individuals (involving the numbers of cases and standard deviations) whether the difference is a real one. A difference of 1 cm. may constitute an actual difference of type in the statistical sense.² Dr. Radosavljevich's inability to grasp what Boas means by "a change of type" and in his insistence on dragging in the irrelevant conventional classification of head forms must be regarded as pathetic.

I believe I have sufficiently elucidated the nature of Dr. Radosavljevich's contribution. I should gladly have refrained from any comment, were it not for the regrettable fact that there are so few anthropologists in America who are able to form an intelligent opinion on the issues involved, and that the uninitiated are liable to be deceived by Dr. Radosavljevich's imposing array of bibliographic references.

ROBERT H. LOWIE

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REPORT OF THE SEAL COMMISSION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In a recent debate in the House of Representatives on the fur seal bill, Congressman N. E. Randall, of Iowa, made the following statement, as reported in the *Record*, p. 2158:

Dr. David Starr Jordan wrote a book. He appropriated this chart of Professor Elliott's and incorporated it into his book as his own. Dr. William T. Hornaday, of New York, subsequently wrote a book. He saw Dr. Jordan's book containing this Elliott chart, and Dr. Hornaday reproduced that chart in his book crediting it to Dr. Jordan. About that time Professor Elliott became alive to the situation and wrote a letter of protest to David Starr Jordan. Dr. Jordan was compelled to admit the plagiarism of the chart and that Dr. Elliott was the author of it and the discoverer of the facts it exhibits.

² Westergaard, "Die Grundzüge der Theorie der Statistik" (Jena, 1890), p. 187.

This charge of plagiarism is so specific and circumstantial that it demands an answer. The chart referred to is doubtless the one printed in the back of the first preliminary report of the Seal Commission of 1896-7, of which Dr. Jordan was chairman. As secretary of the commission I am familiar with the circumstances. When the manuscript of the report was submitted to the Treasury Department, Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, then assistant secretary, suggested the advisability of a chart or map giving the relative location of the Seal Islands and showing the general migration route of the herd. The commission had in process of preparation, under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Townsend, for its final report, an authentic chart of the herd's migration route to be platted from the log records of numerous sealing vessels, but this could not be got ready in time for the preliminary report, and Dr. Jordan was averse to publishing a merely conjectural chart. The assistant secretary held that such a chart, even if not strictly accurate, would be useful to the general reader and indicated how it could be readily compiled from the records of the department. Dr. Jordan acquiesced in this arrangement and left the entire matter of the preparation and printing of the map to the department. He did not see the chart until it appeared in the printed report. That the chart appears without legend as to authorship or source was explained by the fact that it was prepared by the department's own draftsmen and from its own data. Furthermore, the chart contains no information which was not at that time the common property of any one having a general knowledge of the subject. It consisted of a series of curved lines emanating from the passes of the Aleutian Islands, sweeping down through the North Pacific Ocean, veering toward the American coast and returning to the Aleutian passes and thence to the Pribilof Islands, the winter months being printed in the series of lines at points supposed to mark the progress of the herd. How completely this chart was superseded by Mr. Townsend's records platted from some 120 sealing logs will be seen by reference to his

chart published in volume 3, p. 234, of the final report of the commission. That any one should claim authorship for this discarded chart is remarkable. Certainly Dr. Jordan never has. When, after a number of years, Mr. Elliott laid claim to it, Dr. Jordan was assured by the Treasury Department that it was under no obligations to Mr. Elliott for the chart.

GEORGE A. CLARK

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
February 28, 1912

QUOTATIONS

LORD LISTER AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY

It is only by reason of Lord Lister's known wish that he is not buried in Westminster Abbey. Yesterday an impressive service was held there to give expression to feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, and in memory of what he has done for mankind. Posterity does not always confirm the opinion of contemporaries as to those meriting such honor. The Abbey has its monuments of the pseudo-great, statutes of justly forgotten worthies, inscriptions pretentious if not mendacious. If there were a centennial expurgation, much might be cast out. But of this we may be assured, that it would have been matter of enduring surprise and reproach if no place had been offered in the Abbey for the great healer who has passed away. It is crowded with memories or associations of strife and enmities, and heroism displayed therein. The world does not fight every day as of old, at all events with enemies of one's own race; and so, as time goes on, if the Abbey is to continue to be the place where the nation's chief worthies repose or where it bids them farewell, it must be associated more and more with the heroes and victims of peace. He who cured where death had been certain, who brought hope where there had been despair; he who found surgery, as some thought, little more than the art of killing quickly those who would have died slowly, and who transformed it into a wellnigh miraculously beneficent agency for the relief of human suffering—he, of all others, merits such honor. We are not under-

valuing the ceremony of yesterday—one of the most impressive ever held in the Abbey; one in which every one present was a sincere mourner—in saying that there will be many unseen and nameless tributes of gratitude which Lord Lister would have valued even more. In every hospital, the world over, must be some who, the subjects of operations successfully conducted by reason of his methods, will, on the news of his death, think of him with gratitude. The victories of war are fleeting; they may be over in a day or an hour; and some of the greatest of them are local in their effects. But those of the healing art, such as were due to Lister, are renewed everywhere and for all time.

There exists no means of measuring, even approximately, the amount of pain and suffering in the world at any given time. We can not doubt that it varies from age to age; and there is no certainty that it decreases with the growing complexity of our every-day life. While some primitive sources of suffering, such as famine, pestilence and war, may diminish, others may increase. The hurry and tear and wear incident to our civilization make more calls upon the nerves; they are always on the stretch; and it is not improbable that we are more susceptible to pain than were our rude ancestors. It is the drawback of so many discoveries and inventions that they take away from us almost as much as they give; they create unrest and multiply needs; they spread the limited capacity for pleasure over many objects, to the impairment in the end, it may be, of the total amount of enjoyment; and the greatest marvels of ingenuity may leave us no richer in essentials than before. The inventor who robs us of nothing, whose gifts are all pure gain, is the healer who has found secrets before unknown. In life the presence of pain is the mystery of mysteries. The moralist offers us his feeble explanations, and tells us that without sacrifice no permanent satisfaction or truly good results can be attained; that, to use a common and unconvincing expression, it is a masterful and wholesome discipline; that, to cite the words of one who in all sin-